

and W. Morris (24) having failed to stop their tenth birds
16 shooters accepted for the mile out sweep, which Messrs.

The Independent (Queensland) says that over \$4000 was entrusted to the Chinese Commissioners by resi-

the working of this form of trial, especially in a period distinguished for its remarkable activity in the matter of criminal offences. Judging from the fact that this expedient for dealing with an exceptional class of offenders has been again resorted to, it may be inferred that it has been found to answer its purpose, and that the sentimental objections which are sure to be urged against it are not considered worth notice in comparison with the practical value of the measure. The suspension of trial by jury is obviously an extreme proceeding, originating in and justified by much the same circumstances as those which have occasionally produced the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. By the latter law the personal freedom of the subject is protected against the exercise of arbitrary power on the part of the Government; by the former, not only his liberty, but his life is ensured against any repetition of the tyrannical injustice which in former days used to make itself felt in criminal proceedings, especially where political questions were concerned. It is by the operation of these laws, above all others, that the administration of the criminal law in England, as compared with other countries in Europe, ranks so high in the estimation of all men. No man in England runs any risk of being secretly carried off to a prison and detained there during the pleasure of the police; and anyone who is called upon to stand his trial on a criminal charge has not only the benefit of being defended by counsel, but the still greater advantage of being tried by a jury of twelve men, whose sympathies are not likely to be enlisted on behalf of the prosecution. The suspension of either of these laws can be justified only by actual necessity. A Government may find it necessary to exercise the power of arrest and imprisonment on suspicion of complicity in some conspiracy or rebellion, and virtually prohibit the release of persons so arrested and imprisoned. It may also be found necessary—as appears to be the case in Ireland at the present time—to bring offenders to trial before a tribunal composed of several Judges, without a jury, on the ground that juries habitually refuse to convict, even in the face of the strongest and most conclusive evidence. In such cases, a Government may be morally compelled to choose between suspending trial by jury and submitting to the systematic violation of the law.

There is no act of government, however, which would be less palatable to the average Briton than this. For obvious reasons, the value of trial by jury at all times, and particularly in times of political excitement, is daily brought home to men's minds through the ordinary working of the Courts of Law. It is not, and never has been, a privilege confined to the few; it is essentially a law for the people—for all ranks and classes alike, and it is most valuable to that portion of society which, from want of means and influence, is least able to protect itself against arbitrary power. It is for reasons of this kind that trial by jury has always been associated in the minds of Englishmen with those ideas of liberty and freedom which are characteristic of their Constitution. There is no instance, we believe, in the history of their country in which it has been found necessary to suspend trial by jury, although the *Habeas Corpus* Act has been suspended on several occasions. The explanation is that English juries, summoned to act in criminal cases, have never habitually refused to do justice in order to gratify their feelings of sympathy with particular classes of criminals. At the most, a change of venue has been sufficient to meet any difficulty arising from local prejudice or sympathy. But the case is so far different in Ireland that neither change of venue nor any other practicable expedient has been found to answer the purpose in times of excitement. The question has consequently arisen whether the law should be asserted by adopting another method of trial, which should be free from popular prejudice, without sacrificing the spirit of justice and impartiality essential to the administration of the criminal law. It may be urged that, as a rule, a trial by experienced Judges would be in every sense as just and as impartial as a trial by the best of juries. So far from operating prejudicially to the interests of the accused, the supporters of the change may argue it would probably—in many cases—operate in their favour; because Judges would be less disposed to take things for granted and jump to conclusions on matters of fact. They would be less easily satisfied than juries usually are in the matter of evidence. It may be assumed also that Judges would not arrive at their verdicts by striving to exhaust each other's powers of endurance, by mutual compromise of opinion, or by any other of those irregular means of obtaining unanimity commonly attributed to juries.

But while this method of trial would undoubtedly present many advantages as compared with the other, it is not less certain that it would be repugnant to most Englishmen, not only because it is inconsistent with their ideas of constitutional liberty, but because the popular element is so far identified in their minds with the administration of justice, that any other method of trial than that by jury would seem to them incompatible with fair play. This may be called prejudice, and perhaps it is nothing more than prejudice; but there the feeling is, and there it will remain. And who, after all, shall say that it is not the right one? The danger of substituting trial by Judge for trial by jury was exemplified in a startling form in the celebrated case of Miss Case, who was condemned by an experienced London magistrate on the uncorroborated evidence of a policeman, although many respectable witnesses had given their testimony in favour of the girl. It is safe to say that no jury before whom a case of that kind might have been tried would have made so flagrant a mistake. For many reasons, no one perhaps would be better qualified to form a correct opinion on the facts involved than a magistrate who had heard and disposed of many similar cases on previous occasions. But as it turned out, the very experience which might have been relied upon as an unfailing guide to the truth, proved a delusion and a snare, and the public sense of justice was outraged by a decision which, at first sight, appears almost incomprehensible. The magistrate was evidently misled by his habit of trusting entirely to the evidence of the police, and of distrusting the statements made by persons brought before him in their custody. Such a habit of mind is naturally engendered in magistrates sitting day after

day in the criminal courts of summary jurisdiction. Although the trained judicial mind would be much less apt to fall under similar influences, there could be no certainty that it would always show itself proof against any and every form of the subtle prejudice which insinuates on the policeman's story as unimpeachable, and the prisoner's as too suspicious to deserve any serious attention. That, at any rate, is a mistake which jurors are not likely to make, and for that reason, if for no other, trial by jury will always maintain its hold on public opinion.

Prophecies in these days are not much believed in till they come true. When Lord Salisbury at the Mansion House dinner foretold a "prolonged peace" for Europe he only reckoned from the cards in his hand. There is always more than one hand in a game, and in the game of continental politics it is hands all round. The period of "prolonged peace" seems to be somewhat disturbed by the condition of Bulgaria, as we pointed out last Friday. Yesterday the information received by cable served further to weaken the PRINCE MINISTERS' statement. We had learned earlier in the week that the Great Powers disapproved of Prince FERDINAND taking the throne until he had received their sanction, and the confirmatory announcement that the German and French consuls had broken off relations with the Bulgarian Government has not caused much surprise. There is a complete deadlock in Bulgarian affairs. They are having extreme difficulty in forming a new Ministry, Russia entirely repudiates their right to elect a Prince, the other Powers withhold their consent from the choice of the Sobranje, and the chosen ruler in assuming power has not had regard to the Treaty of Berlin, which states the conditions of Bulgarian independence. There can be little doubt that this move of Prince FERDINAND has been unwise and hazardous, considering the temper of Russia and the uncertain state of Bulgarian politics. It was natural to expect that France would side with Russia in the matter, but the disapproval of Germany also weakens the Bulgarian cause to a very large extent. Austria, England, and Turkey have as yet taken no decisive action; but Turkey will follow Russia's dictation in all probability. If the Great Powers unite in the protest, the end will only be humiliation for the new ruler, and things seem to point in that direction. But this agreement being arrived at, the deadlock will still exist, and Bulgaria will be in a state of anarchy for some months. Russia's idea undoubtedly is the absorption of Bulgaria, and the clearing of her path to Constantinople. The way out of the game does not seem clear. What once was the Turkish Empire seems destined to be the battle-ground of Europe; but while the chances of war are evident from the conflict of interests that arise in the immediate neighbourhood of peace belongs to no prophecy, however reasonable it may appear. That has been abundantly proved in the past.

The protectionist meeting last night at Redfern produced little that was new or interesting. All the old arguments were worked up over again. The partiality of the free-trade press, the corruption of the Government, and the charges against the MINISTERS OF JUSTICE were rehearsed, and the insincerity of free trade was dwelt upon after the usual custom. The meeting was not an indication of a growing enthusiasm for protection. Redfern is a very populous centre, and a gathering of four or five hundred people does not count for much at a time when stupendous efforts are being made to turn the current of public opinion in the protectionist direction. There is not that spontaneous recognition of the people around the banner of MESSRS. FLETCHER, WALL, and their brethren in politics that might have been expected if the spirit of protection had a good hold on the populace. Stronger arguments and reasons will have to be submitted to the people than those of last night. Something more than cries of unpopularity and such a feeble argument will have to be necessary. The condition of the labour market has been caused by other things than the fiscal policy of the country. If, as Mr. FLETCHER said, the country has been living on borrowed money and the sale of land, that still is no argument for protection and against free trade. The question of the country being made attributable to that nor its progress either. If there has been gross expenditure and bad government as well, the fiscal policy, if bad, would have brought about a national bankruptcy long before this. The insinuations against the unfairness of the press do not count for much in the eyes of the public. The protectionist cause is not the strict acceptance of the term, as seen in other parts of the world, or they would be less bitter in their remarks against the Sydney press. We suppose they not only want verbatim reports of their time-worn speeches to be given out to the world through the columns of the newspapers, but that they should be printed in the largest kind of type as well. The public will scarcely be beguiled into believing that the protectionists are unfairly treated. The refutation of the accusation is to be seen daily in our columns. The charges against the MINISTERS OF JUSTICE might much better have been left unreported. He has denied them publicly, and until the time comes when the matter may be either substantiated or disproved they ought to be allowed to rest.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The supplementary English mail closed here on Friday last, and sent from Melbourne per steamship Gambier, and from the Ormuz off the Sena-plate yesterday, before 6 p.m., and as good a trip is made by the Ormuz as on her previous run to Suva, the mails will reach London about the 18th September.

The board appointed by the Minister for Lands to inquire into the administration and working of the country land offices have finished their labours at Wages. The important district in the highest kind of the area originally within the jurisdiction of Wages, but that of the Albany Land Office, has occupied the attention of the board for more than a month. The members of the board left for Hay yesterday, where they expect to be engaged about a fortnight.

The Minister for Mines will receive at noon to-morrow a deputation regarding the construction of another rabbit-proof border fence, to the eastward of the present one.

The reward which the Minister for Mines will offer for the best scheme of rabbit-destruction, after its efficacy has been thoroughly proved by a satisfactory trial, is £25,000. With regard to the system adopted at Taryavina station, a statement has appeared to the effect that the Minister for Mines had granted the owners of Taryavina, Albion, and Mount Monaro permission to suspend trapping, and had decided to allow them to carry on the work of rabbit-destruction by any means they thought fit. A minute has been written by Mr. Abigail to the effect that he had not given this permission to the owners of Albion or Mount Monaro. What he did was to give Mr. Wynne, of Taryavina, permission to carry on his poisoning scheme on the Rock Tank Padlock, on the understanding that, as he had thoroughly tested it, he was to report to the rabbit inspector Mr. Clark, who was instructed to then obtain the very best trappers he could get and place them in the padlock which had been tested under Mr. Wynne's plan. The result would then furnish some data for future action. It would be absurd, the Minister declares, to allow any station so lately infested as Taryavina to suspend operations over such a vast tract of country while they were testing merely a small padlock.

Tax rolling-stock intended for the tramway from Kogarah to Sandringham will not be ready for some little time, but it is proposed to use temporarily the engines that were employed on the Richmond and Warringah line, and one or two of the ordinary American carriages in use on the railway. The weight of the rails, which were those taken from the Richmond and Warringah line when the heavier

metals of that line were laid down, are fully equal to the requirements of the traffic, having regard to the class of engine employed. The wheel-base, it may be said, is somewhat more rigid than the base of the motor, and the tramways do not take the curves with the motor, and it is proposed, however, to ease the curves in one or two places, and then it is expected there will be little difficulty in working the traffic temporarily with this rolling-stock. Before the line is opened it will be thoroughly tested for these engines. The opening of the line will not probably take place until the middle of September. The Commissioner of Railways and engineer for the line made a test on Monday afternoon, the motor laid the rails at different places where the curves were somewhat severe, and directions were given for the necessary alterations to be made.

The tender board in connection with the Works Department met yesterday, when tenders for the following were opened:—Repairs and additions to the lodge in the Domain, near St. Mary's Terrace, five tenders; fencing at the Great Southern Railway, from Goulburn to Jappa, 14 tenders; bridge at Westbrook, on the road from Singleton to Gosford, seven tenders; repairs to the Court at Morepath, 18 tenders; bridge at Ballaballa Creek, 10 tenders; quays for electric telegraph, (Gabo Island), 19 tenders; blue metal for Newcastle, 3 tenders; ferry, Newcastle, Ballinger River, 3 tenders; iron siding, Darlinghurst, 7 tenders; repairs to the post and telegraph offices, Camilla, 4 tenders; bridge at Glendon Brook, 7 tenders.

Yesterday the weather was cloudy and dull, with light variable winds. Last night vivid lightning was playing in the north-western horizon, and the sky had a very unsettled and threatening appearance generally. Along the coast light winds from N.E. to S.E., and calms were reported last night, with cloudy weather at several of the stations. The weather was unsettled, with generally light variable winds.

The half-yearly examination of military officers wishing to qualify for their present positions or for promotion will take place shortly. Examinations will be held as follows:—At the Garrison Board room, Victoria Barracks, commencing each day at 10 a.m., for officers of engineers, 1st, 3rd, and 4th Regiments; Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th September, for officers of the 2nd Regiment, Metropolitan, Western, and Southern Regiments; Thursday and Friday, 16th and 17th September, for officers of the Cavalry and Volunteer Artillery, on Monday and Tuesday, 18th and 19th September. Boards of examination will consist of:—Cavalry: Major Macdonald, president. Captain Milward, R.A., and Captain Bayly, members. Artillery: Colonel F. Wells, V.A., president; Captain Milward, R.A., and Captain Bayly, members. Engineers: Lieut.-Col. T. Rowe, president; Captain Culbert and Captain Boveris, members. Infantry: Lieut.-Col. Eden, president; Major Norris and Captain Bayly, members. The questions in artillery subjects will be prepared by Colonel Bingham, R.A. Those in engineering subjects will be prepared by Major Penrose, R.E. All other questions will be prepared by the respective boards, who will examine and mark the results, forwarding the result and all papers, with usual certificates, for the information of the General Commanding.

The last case in the list of remands was heard at the Darlinghurst Court yesterday before his Honor Mr. Justice Stephen and a jury of four. The plaintiff, James Thorne, shipping broker, sued Bruce Baird Nicoll, shipowner, to recover the sum of £217, amount of commission on £12,500, the sum realised by the sale of the ship "Richmond." The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the full amount claimed. In Banco, the Equity appeal, Stockton Coal Company versus Fletcher and others, was continued, and the arguments on behalf of appellants occupied the whole of the day. In the matter of Way v. the Petrequeque Atlas Company, which was mentioned in the Court on Monday, his Honor Mr. Justice Stephen did not sit as the case did not come within the Act under which he was appointed. A number of cases were disposed of in the Divorce Court by the Chief Justice. In *Drew v. Drew*, in *Fisher v. Fisher*, and in *Clarke v. Clarke* decrees nisi were pronounced, with the usual order for their being made absolute in six months. In *Proctor v. Proctor* the decree nisi was made absolute. In *Dora v. Dora* and *Nicholson* the trial was on the application of the respondent, adjourned until September 12; and in *Logan v. Logan*, a suit by the wife for the restitution of conjugal rights, alimony was allowed her at the rate of £1 10s. per week. His Honor Sir William Manning, in *Parkinson v. Parkinson*, made an order upon the respondent, the husband, in a suit pending for the restitution of conjugal rights, to pay up arrears of alimony amounting to £33. Sitting in Equity, the Primary Judge heard further evidence for the defence in the case of *Stephen v. Goodsell* and others, and it was arranged that counsel should address the Court on Monday next.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet on the "New South Wales Divorce Extension Bill," with Reply to Protests against the Measure, signed by Sir Alfred Stephen, M.C., C.B., M.L.C., who is also the author of the measure itself. The bill having been adopted by the Legislature, the author of the brochure says:—"I desire to offer to my brother-colonists in New South Wales, and the Australians preparing to follow our example, some parting words—the last contribution, perhaps, that I may be able to make in support of the good cause." He then proceeds to state the reasons which through Parliament, but his chief object is to draw attention to the formal protest by the non-content members of the Legislative Council, and in commenting on that protest, he ventures to speak, not for himself alone, but for the friends and colleagues who supported him in his anxious and often painful efforts. He proceeds to consider in detail, and to combat the objections of the protestants to the bill. The Act is printed as an appendix to the pamphlet.

Mr. K. LUCHTER, the Austrian Consul resident in Sydney, received a petition, signed by inhabitants of Thursday Island and surrounding districts, calling attention to the loss of the barque *Liquidor*, lately stranded on the Bett Island reef, and asking for an inquiry to be made into the matter. In compliance with the request the Consul has placed the matter before the Marine Board of Queensland, at Brisbane, with a view to obtaining an inquiry.

The Board of Health has received a telegram from the health authorities at Port Darwin officially announcing that smallpox had been taken out at that place, the patient being a Chinese officer, who was taken to the Port Darwin authorities: are of the opinion that the disease had been introduced from Hongkong, and have accordingly taken steps to proclaim that port. We are informed, however, that no special steps are necessary to be taken by the Sydney board in this connection with regard to Hongkong, since that and other Chinese ports have been closed to the public since June 1st, 1887. The Chinese patient at present suffering from the disease is in quarantine in going on as well as can be expected. It is pleasing to note that the disease has not yet further developed itself.

Early yesterday morning the P. M. S. Mariposa arrived in Port Jackson, and the mails by her were delivered from the Post Office during the morning. Her latest dates are:—New York, July 22; Honolulu, August 5; and Auckland, August 18. A summary of the news received by her will be found in another column.

The treasurer of the Sellers' Home has received a notification that the institution has just been enriched by a bequest estimated to be equal in value to £1000 or £1500. This was made by a person who resided at Bondi and was widely known as "Scott's Mary." The bequest is represented by land, the finest quality, and Mr. C. B. Cairnes, of the firm of Messrs. Cairnes and Co., has been selected by the Minister for Education in the matter, took considerable pains and trouble to see that nothing was left undone to ensure the success of the venture, so far as the packing was concerned. With the exception of four cases from Mr. P. A. Pearce's orchard, the fruit was wrapped in tissue paper, and

is being carried as ordinary cargo. Mr. Pearce's fruit was packed in the prepared cardboard referred to in the Herald of the 18th instant, and the two methods of packing should thus have a fair trial. The following are the particulars of the consignment:—John Lake, 104 cases oranges and 6 cases lemons; John McRoberts, 100 cases oranges; E. H. Acres, 88 cases oranges and 12 cases lemons; W. Waddell, 10 cases oranges; F. Waddell, 10 cases oranges; P. A. Pearce, 4 "Cairnes" cases oranges.

On Monday evening the School of Arts Debating Club resumed the debate on the "Utility of Trade-unions." Mr. P. J. Gandon, president of the club, occupied the chair, and there was a large audience present. Messrs. Richards, Macnamara, Dawson, J. Rose, Angelo Smith, and Pryor took part in the discussion, but in the main the whole of the speeches went to support the proposition that trade-unions had been generally beneficial in their influence. Mr. Pryor, in replying to the whole debate, observed that the question which was relevant to the discussion had appeared to the audience to be a unanimous vote in favour of trade-unions; not that they were perfect, but because they had done good in the past, and with the spread of education were calculated to do still greater good in the future. The question, "That trade-unions had enhanced the social, political, intellectual, and commercial welfare of society" was then put to the vote and carried unanimously. The next question on the list for discussion is the "Proposed distribution of the Bull Fund."

An adjourned public meeting was held at the Town Hall, Liverpool, on Saturday evening last, in connection with a movement having for its object a water supply for Liverpool. Mr. N. G. Bull, Mayor of Liverpool, presided; and among those on the platform were Aldermen Alderman Taylor and Alderman Adams. Mr. Murphy, Alderman Taylor moved the first resolution, as follows:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is necessary to have a water supply for Liverpool." Seconded by Alderman Carter, and carried. Messrs. Adams, Tillot, and Keil were appointed a committee to report upon the practicability or otherwise of the two schemes before the people, namely, the George's River and the Sydney Permanent Supply Works. It was decided to defer making application to the Government for assistance until after the committee had submitted their report. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

A meeting of the committee formed for the purpose of carrying into effect the proposal for the presentation of a testimonial to the Rev. Alex. R. Davis, in celebration of the 25th year of his ministry, was held on Monday evening, Mr. M. G. Gifford in the chair. Various letters were read, and reports handed in, showing that the movement had met with the cordial approval and support of the community, and that liberal contributions had been made to the fund. Several minor matters were delegated to a sub-committee, and the meeting adjourned. It is noticed in our advertising columns that the Hon. treasurer of the Sydney Temperance Society, Mr. J. L. Phillips, will be pleased to receive contributions from any friends desirous of supporting the movement.

The council of the Australian Republican Union held their weekly meeting at the Temperance Hall last night. It was decided that Mr. J. Farrell should be invited to lecture, under the union's auspices, in Sydney, at a date to suit his convenience. After a discussion, based upon complaints made by several councillors and members of the union, a resolution was passed that at their next meeting the council would consider what steps should be taken to inform the public that a journal recently published in Sydney, and represented by its promoters as the organ of the union, was in no way connected with that body. A member of the council stated that he found a person offering copies of the journal in question for sale inside the Sydney Theatre, and he was ordered to be removed, and promptly ordered him out.

The weekly meeting of the All Saints' Pictorial Young Men's Institute was held last Thursday evening, when, as a very pleasant time was spent with the life and works of Sir Walter Scott. The evening was opened with an interesting sketch of the life and works of the great poet, by the Rev. A. C. Corlett, which was followed by some very effective readings, &c., from his best known works, by several of the members, including Rev. Charles Baber (president), and Messrs. Downing, Toms, and Loveridge, upon whose performances, criticisms were passed by other members.

Mr. A. McDONALD, stockbroker, of 161, Oxford-street, has shown us a very ancient copy of the Bible, which bears date 1479, and is believed to be a genuine Wycliffe. The interesting relic has been in the possession of Mr. McDonald's family for many years, having been transmitted by father to son through several generations. The printing is neat and clear, and the pages are rich in marginal notes, the initial letters of each chapter and striking passage being illuminated with pen and ink. A ponderous tome, it is more substantially than elegantly bound in leather-covered boards, studded with uncompromising brass nails, and is well preserved, in spite of past centuries of devout handling. Mr. McDonald will be glad to allow visitors inspection of his precious curiosity.

The Balmoral Bowling Club held its sixth annual ball last Friday evening, in the local School of Arts. The ball, which had been decorated by a most beautiful and beautiful ferns and plants, together with scrolls, draped in yellow and black, the club's colours, in many striking devices, looked under the gaslight perfectly cozy, and was the admiration of all. Fully 150 ladies and gentlemen, either in plain or fancy dress, enjoyed an exceptionally pleasant dance, to some favorite music by De Grey's band, no less than 24 dances being gone through. Mr. O'Hann, of Balmoral, was entrusted with the catering, and gave universal satisfaction, and Mr. A. Langley, the ball secretary, deserves great praise for the way in which he worked to bring the dance to a successful termination.

The first practice of the Parramatta District Liedertafel took place in the hall of the School of Arts on Monday evening. Upwards of 40 singing members were present, and Mr. A. Massey, the honorary conductor, was kept busy classifying the voices and arranging other preliminaries. The club has some good material to work upon, and, judging by present indications, it should have a successful career.

A correspondent, calling attention to an alleged dangerous nuisance existing in a portion of Hyde Park, states that in the northern division of this popular reserve, and adjoining the intersection of Park and Elizabeth streets, there is an enclosure which surrounds the gardeners' tool-house, and in it exists a nuisance of a magnitude which, if attempted by a private individual, would be very soon abolished by the infliction of fines. Within this enclosure there are tons of rotting "compost," which gives off poisonous and sickening exhalations. Our correspondent says that numerous complaints are made with regard to this nuisance, and he urges that the trustees of the park should take steps to have it abated. Another correspondent, writing from Woolloomoolloo, calls attention to the great nuisance created by boys being allowed to run their toy tricycles up and down the footpaths. He points out that this practice, which appears to be allowed by the police, is not only a great annoyance to adults, but is in some instances dangerous to children, as some of the latter, not being old enough to protect themselves, have been knocked down and injured by the machines.

With reference to the proposed amalgamation of the several Masonic Grand Lodges at present existing in this colony, and about which so much discussion has taken place of late, a correspondent, signing himself "Randwick," writes to us, expressing it as his opinion that the whole question can only be settled by the operation of time. He writes:—"It is simply impossible for the English and Scottish Constitutions to make overtures to the New South Wales Constitution for a conference upon the great question of amalgamation, consequent upon the adoption of a course which resulted in a special direction respecting recognition. On the other hand, it cannot be expected by those who have any knowledge of Masonic jurisprudence that the Grand Lodge of New South Wales can reduce its dignity by effecting the slightest possible compromise of its status. 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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 24th INSTANT

CITY SUBDIVISION

CITY SUBDIVISION.
16 EXCEPTIONALLY VALUABLE CITY POSITIONS.
BENT, PHILLIP, and ELIZABETH STREETS.
 To Builders, Speculators, and others.
BATT, RODD, and PURVES have received instructions to sell the public auction, at their ROOMS, 22, FINE STREET, **NEXT TUESDAY, 30th AUGUST.**

at 11.30 a.m.,
That magnificent unrivalled Block of CITY LAND at
corner of
BENT,
PHILLIP,
and
ELIZABETH STREETS.
situate right opposite the GOVERNMENT PRINTING
OFFICE and UNION CLUB,
subdivided into
10 VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS,
having
frontages of 25 FEET and upwards,
and
bounded by a wide LANE at rear.

These SPLENDID POSITIONS are suitable for the erection
ANY CLASS OF BUILDING, being
ELEVATED, WELL-DRAINED,
and
Convenient to the CIRCULAR QUAY, Exchange, DOMANI
CANTIERE OFFICE, POST OFFICE, Banks, and principal ME-
CANTILE HOUSES.

The TITLE is TORREN'S ACT,
and the
TERMS VERY LIBERAL (at Sale).

PLANS are being prepared by Messrs. Atcham and Schleis-
lieders surveyors, of 22, Pitt-street, and will be ready in
day or so.

CHARMING SUBURBAN RESIDENCE and LAND,
in an ELEVATED and SALUBRIOUS position, about 5 minutes
walk of TRAM and 10 of TRAIN, with 'BU's past the door.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE ACCOUNT.
"HARNLEIGH HOUSE," MARRICKVILLE.

This desirable Property is substantially built of brick on concrete foundations, has been thoroughly renovated, and is ready for immediate occupation.

The ACCOMMODATION comprises—DRAWING, DINING, a good bed room, servants' room, bathroom, kitchen, conservatory, verandah, and commodious outbuilds. Descended from ERICK MANN'S COITAGE, 3-stall stable, feed and harness room, loose box, and, and W.B. COACHHOUSE, having electric gas and water, and a BARNARD'S SYSTEM of WAREHOUSE underground and from tanks.

The LAND, a valuable CORNER BLOCK, has 125 feet frontage on the main road, and 100 feet on the side road.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES have received instructions to sell the above eligible property by public auction at their rooms, 85, Pitt-street, **NEXT TUESDAY, 20th AUGUST** at 11.30 a.m.

CARDS to inspect on application to the Auctioneer.

HARLEIGH—MARRICKVILLE HEIGHTS.

CHOICE CORNER RESIDENTIAL SITE, adjoining **HOACH LEIGH HOUSE,** having 132 feet frontage to **HOACH LEIGH** and 132 feet to **HOACH LEIGH ROAD**, forming lots 2, 4, and 5 of the **HARLEIGH GROUND** Subdivision.

BUS past the land, TRAM within five minutes' walk.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES have received instructions to sell the above **CAPITAL BLOCK** by public auction, at the residence of **Wm. H. 86, Pitt-street, NEXT TUESDAY, 10th AUGUST, at 11.30 a.m.**

TITLE, TORRENTS ACT, PLAN on View.
HANMELIGH ESTATE-MARRICKVILLE.

A Splendid BUILDING SITE
As a BLOCK, or in SEPARATE LOTS.

THE PICK of this CHARMING LOCALITY.

Sec. 1, Lots 1 to 6, as described below.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES have received instructions to sell the above **LOT 10** by public auction, at their Rooms, **88, Pitt-street, NEXT TUESDAY, 10th AUGUST, at 11.30 a.m.**

Lot 1 and 2B, 100 ft. frontage to the
side frontage of 180 ft. from LIVINGSTON-ROAD.
Lots 3 and 5 are each 50 x 123 fronting, WARREN
ROAD.
Lots 4 and 5 have each 44 ft. 10 in. frontage to
STONE-ROAD, by depths ranging from 124 ft. 10 in.
about 190 ft.
Lot 6 is 44 ft. 10 in. x 140 ft. 10 in. corner LIVINGSTON
ROAD and HARNETT-AVENUE.

TITLE, TORRENS ACT. PLAN on View.
By order of the EXECUTOR of the ESTATE of the late
Mr. ROBERTSON.

CITY FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, to close the trust.

THE HARBOUR VIEW HOTEL, GEORGE-STREET ROAD.

between the land lately PURCHASED by the GOVERNMENT
and DAVEN BATTERY,
the A. R. N. (now the Australasian United Steam Navigation
Co.'s) WHARF,
TO CAPITALISTS, SPECULATORS, and others.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES have received instructions from the EXECUTORS in the Estate of the late **MR. ROBERTSON** to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 50, Pitt street,
NEXT TUESDAY 30th AUGUST,
at 11.30 a.m.,
That valuable centrally situated CITY PROPERTY, known as the
HARBOUR VIEW HOTEL,
together with the **VIEW** at rock, and the right to
EXTEND the BUILDING over the ARCHWAY at sign

per PLAN on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

The property is most substantially built of brick on stone, contains 16 rooms, balcony, B.A.R. with all necessary fittings, and

is let on a lease, having about 10 YEARS to run from March is at a yearly rental of £215, CLEAR of all outgoings.

THE LAND has 32 FEET frontage to GEORGE-STREET NORTH (including 12 feet occupied by the ARCHWAY) by depth of 38 FEET 6 inches, and is bounded by a RESERVE ROAD at rear 30 feet wide.

TITLE, TENEMENTS ACT. TERMS AT SALE.

Solicitor:

J. McLAUGHLIN, Esq., Mercantile-chambers, Fintona

from whom particulars of title can be obtained.

ROCK FARM, BERRARA.

PAERAMATTA.

200 ACRES OF MAGNIFICENT LAND,
situated
into 48 Splendid FARM AND ORCHARD BLOKS,
varying
in Area from 2 to 8 ACRES.

For ABSOLUTE SALE, by order of the EXECUTORS in and
ESTATE of the late ROBERT GREEN, Esq., of PAERAMATTA.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES (in conjunction with
Messrs. MILLS and FIFE) have received instructions from
the EXECUTORS to sell by public auction,
on
SATURDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER NEXT,
at 3 p.m.,
ROCK FARM,
PAERAMATTA.

The valuable Estate is situate on the PARKMATTIA ROAD, and contains 15 minutes drive of FARMMATTIA RAILWAY STATION.

The greater portion of the land is admirably adapted for the production of RUBBER, and is surrounded by ORCHARDS and VINEYARDS, and is well supplied with PERMANENTLY WATERED; while the balance is very well suited for the erection of VILLA RESIDENCES, being well situated for commanding UNRIVALLED VIEWS over the surrounding country.

The subdivision has been carefully carried out by Messrs. DAWSON and DAWSON, Licensed Surveyors, of 28, FINE-STREET, and LITHIUS, will be ready for distribution in the course of one day or two.

TITLE, FREEHOLD.

TERMS MOST LIBERAL. viz. 15 per cent. deposit, balance by equal QUARTERLY INSTALLMENTS extending over **FIVE YEARS**, carrying a per cent. interest.

Solicitor for the Estate:
E. W. ALLINGHAM, Esq., Solicitor.
Agents' Solicitors:
Messrs. COPE and KING, 126, Pitt-street.
To Orchardists, Hotel Proprietors, Business Men, Speculators
and Others.
ORCHARD and POULTRY FARMING BLOCKS, HOT
HOUSE PROPERTY, SUBDIVISION BLOCKS, &
BUSINESS SITES.
AUCTION SALE,
WEDNESDAY, August 31, at 11 o'clock.
W. A. BRODIE and CO. have been favoured
with instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms
George-street, Perth, on the above date, at 11 o'clock,
THIRTY FIVE (35) 1/2-acre Orchard Blocks &
Poultry Farms, abundantly watered, within an area

PARRAMATTA NORTH.—That splendid block of land known as the property of the late Stephen Barker, situated at corner of Church and Barry streets, where it has large areas of grass and trees, and is planted with fruit trees and vines, and upon which is several small cottages, 3 rooms and workshop, a garage, and a large block, occupies one of the best situations in Parramatta North.

By order of the Mortgagee,
5 SYDNEY-ROAD, GRANVILLE—Block of land, having a frontage of 35 feet by a depth of about 680 feet, railway line, upon which is erected brick cottages, rooms, an stone foundation, arched colonnade, U.S. land, &c. The property is enclosed with an essential paling fence, and occupies a good position, as is known to Joseph Morgan's property.

TITLES PERFECT. TERMS AT SALE.

Further particulars as at the Rooms of the Auctioneers,

WANTED, Hittle GIRL, mind body and soul.
Williams, frutifer, 19, Parramatta road, Glebe.

WANTED, General Servants, single, female, high
wages, live in, legitiy, Parramatta-road, Glebe.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Mr
York, Enfield House, Plymouth Bridge, Forest Lodge.

WANTED, a MAN to work in market garden. F.
Ryan, Rose Bay.

WANTED, a young girl for General SERVANT.
Mrs. Rose, 521, George-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT; small family. N.
2, Kensington.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL to assist in housework.

WANTED, a respectable **GIRL**, as General **SERVANT**, refs. 30, Argyle-place, Miller's 1st, near Trinity Church.

WANTED, steady, respectable **MAN** to rent out. J. Hackett, Lichien-street, off Bourke-street. Resides.

WANTED, a good **WAITER**. 204, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, **GIRL**, about 16, 2 in family; refs. Apple Mrs. T. T. Allen, Homecroft, Parramatta-road, Ashfield.

WANTED, a General **SERVANT**. Mrs. Anderson, 488, Harris-street, Uttinge.

WANTED, respectable young **GIRL**, to assist with

HOUSEWORK and children. 9, Agar-st., Miller's Point.
WANTED, a General SERVANT. Formerly House,
 57, Clarence-street.
WANTED, 3 Pick and shovel MEN. Apply Brown
 and Hayes, Railway-parade, Rugehall.
WANTED, a respectable young person as HARMAID.
 Clive Hall, King-street, Newtown.
WANTED, YOUTH, country stores, used to horses.
 Apply Ashton and Co., 839, Kowloon-street, Newtown.
WANTED, a General SERVANT. 323, Finlaid-
 street, near Goughburn-street. References required.
WANTED, a MAN, to milk and deliver. F. Kopp,
 Paul-street, Randwick.

WANTED, clean respectable WAITRESS. Apply
New Zealand Restaurant, 130, Queen-street.

WANTED, a good useful BOY. 46, 48, Oxford-street.

WANTED, MEN, to quarry and break white metal.
Apply to P. McCarthy, John-street, Hunter's Hill.

WANTED, young MAN, understands milkmaid duty;
elderly MAN, useful. Mrs. Vincent's, 124, (afternoon).

WANTED, superior GIRL as NURSE, two children;
good needlewoman; wages 12s. 4d. College-st. H. P.

WANTED, General, cook well, washing out; wages
14s.; refs. 42, College-street, Hyde Park.

ANTED, little GIRL to mind baby, sleep at home.
Apply 157, Lower George-street.

ANTED, a useful GIRL, assist in housework, (for
Glouceville). Apply 183, Campbell-street, S.H.

ANTED, a clean, respectable GIRL, to assist in
housework. Apply 1297, Liverpool-street.

ANTED, a tidy little GIRL, to mind one child, 4/6.
Victoria-street, Dartington, near the School of Education.

ANTED, a respectable GIRL, 16, to be generally
useful, 3 in family. Apply 824, Booke-street.

ANTED, BARMEN and Waitresses, engaged for
Canterbury Races, on Thursday. Austin, 369, Victoria-street.

ANTED, COOK and Landlady, 19, Victoria-street.

WANTED, South Sea BOY as House Servant, must understand housework. 349, Liverpool-street, 12am.

WANTED, strong LAB. 160, Crown-street, Wals-
loomslool.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to
Bathurst-street.

WANTED, two smart WAITRESSES, sleep out.
European Restaurant, No. 9, Margaret-street.

WANTED, Married Saw Mill LABOURERS
country, Glue's Labour Agency, 44, Hunter-street.

WANTED, House and Parlour MAID, for the

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, 18, look after baby, &c. Apply with refs. to 324, Liverpool-st., Dursington.
 WANTED, a thorough GENERAL. Apply 66, Botany-Street, Moore Park.
 WANTED, smart young Girl as General SERVANT, Household kept. Royal Standard Hotel, Geo. st., after it.
 WANTED, a General Servant, must be competent, wages 14s. Mrs. J. Mulligan, 36, Wm.-st., W. Mole.
 WANTED, a COOK and Landlady. Apply Continental Hotel, William-street, W. Gidmore.
 WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. 24, Shaftesbury-st.

WANTED, General SERVANT for Summer Hill, small family. Apply 100, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, Cook and Landress, small family, andke kept. Mrs. Zalomona, 8, Tombana-street.

WANTED, a good general Servant, Protestant, St. Peter's Parsonage, 172, Forbes-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a general SERVANT, 122, George-street, Redfern, near Post-office.

WANTED, a good smart Youth, able to milk and drive well. 64, Botany-street, Waterloo.

WANTED, a resp. young Girl to nurse a baby, and sleep at home. (Mrs. Hallist-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a WEINURSE. Apply with baby to Dr. Clubbe, Handwick.	
WANTED, a BOY, for draper's shop.	John Rush, 454, Oxford-street, Paddington.
WANTED, respectable GIRL, to mind baby, sleep at home, living near 30, Botany-street.	
WANTED, a Licensed CABDRIVER, to rent day lot.	830, Bond-street, Surry Hills.
WANTED, young GIRL, to assist in general housework. Apply after 9, references 14, in street-house.	
WANTED, a respectable GIRL, 16, to be generally useful, private family.	65, Surry-street, Darling.
WANTED, young COOK, and Laundry-maid.	

General Servant, M-Mahon's Reg. 204, Liverpool-street, 204, a General SERVANT. 296, Oxford-street, Paddington.

WASHERWOMAN wanted, this day, Wednesday, at 3 o'clock. 216, Palmer-street, near Oxford-street.

WANTED, a young COOK and LAUNDRESS. Scotch girl preferred; personal references required, between 11 and 1, at 145, Marquise-street North.

WANTED, an experienced young Man, as WAITER and ASSISTANT MANAGER for Coffee Palace out of season. References required. Apply 24, St. Vincent-street, Weymouth.

WANTED, smart YOUTH, for dairy, able to milk. Apply Mr. Sheppard, residence, near Victoria.

WANTED, first-class young General SERVANT, no laundry work (Protestant); fare paid. Mrs. Underwood, Government Wharf, Neutral Bay.

WANTED, a trustworthy Girl as NURSE. Apply, with references, between 6 and 7 evening, Mrs. Jean Mason, Cardigan, top of Lavender Bay steps, North Shore.

WANTED, General SERVANT, must be competent and clean, and must be able to sing. Apply for recommendation from respectable people. Apply 2, Park Villa, opposite Town-hall, Misses' Point, Florence Bay.

WANTED, a young Woman as WAITRESS and PARLOUR MAID, references required. Apply to Mrs.

WANTED, for the country, 4 miles from suburban railway station, young woman, as General Secretary. Apply, Wednesday morning, 11 to 12, 375, George-st.

WANTED, an experienced **NURSE** or **Children's MAID** (Protestant). If suitable will be required to go out and early next year. Apply at Woolrich House, Ross-st. 11 a.m.

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PANTED, in small family, a cleanly, active young person as HOUSEMAID, who can wait at table; good to competent person. Apply at once, Mrs. Miles, Dundas-street-road, Homebush, close station. Train fare paid.

YOUNG WOMAN, with child, as Housekeeper or Nurse, in family of 2. Mrs. LANGRISH, Victoria-st., Newtown.

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